DONE IN THE WAY OF SAVING

The Teaching of German in the Schools Too Expensive for Results Achieved.

Argument of Economy Mr. Haughey Used in Supporting the Resolution That Was Adopted by the Board of Commissioners.

At the meeting of the Board of School Commissioners on Friday night Mr. Haughey, who was elected to the board over Mr. Bamberger on the direct issue of the abolishing of German in the public schools or at least its restriction on the score of expense, and that by a decisive majority, brought the matter before that body as has already been detailed. The preamble and resolution he offered were as follows:

Whereas, The committee on text-books and course of instruction has made its annual report, and has made no recommendation of change in regard to the course of study in the German Whereas, Many members of this board desire to lessen the cost of instruction in this brane

Resolved. That instruction in the German lan-guage be restricted to the three highest grades of the district schools and the high-schools; and that the committee on text-books and course of instruction be and are hereby instructed, in con-junction with the superintendent of schools, to make such modification of the present course of study in the German language as shall make the course adapted to the shorter time thus allowed

Resolved further, That the rules and regula-tions for the government of the public schools be amended as follows, to conform to the foregoing changes in the course of study in the Ger

I move to amend the rules and regulations for the government of the public schools, under the head of "Instruction in German" (Manual, pp. 51, 52 and 53), as follows:

Section 47, to read as follows: Instruction in the German language shall be given in the sixth district, and in High-schools 1 and 2, and in An-Section'48, to read: Hereafter instruction in German shall be introduced into such schools as day-school, held at 9:30 A. M., was conducted have an attendance of 100 or more pupils who and who desire to study German, and whose parents petition therefor.

Section 49, by inserting after the word "ap-ointed," line one, the words "three teachers of German in the sixth, seventh and eighth years, and," and by adding the letter "s" to the word school" in the second line, and omitting "No. 1" in the same line; and by striking out the word "schools" in the fourth line, and inserting in its stead the word "grades;" the entire section. after amended, to read as follows: There shall be appointed three teachers of German in the sixth, seventh and eighth years, and a teacher of German for High-schools, who shall also be supervisor of German instruction in the district grades. He shall devise such plans as may be expedient or necessary, and report from time to time to the superintendent the condition of said lasses. He shall furnish the different German teachers with instructions respecting the lessons and books, and is empowered to convene then at convenient times to consult with them about the methods and other matters pertaining to his department. He shall visit at least one school each day without neglecting his classes; he shall examine the different schools and classes at the end of every scholastic year, independent of the German examination, and in general be governed by the corresponding rules and regulations of the board applicable to him as teacher and Section 51 to read: Instruction in German

shall begin in the 6B grade.

Strike out all of Section 52.
Section 53, By striking out the words "the" and "above," and inserting the word "any" in their stead, to read as follows: The instruction in the German language must adapt itself to the English classes, and any rules as to time shall be subject to the necessities of the general pro-

In support of the foregoing changes and

amendments, Mr. Haughey said: The law in reference to German in the public schools is mandatory, and the board cannot, therefore, refuse to act under the law upon every petition which is presented and which meets the conditions specified in the statute. But the statute does not specify time of beginning nor length of continuance. These matters are entirely within the discretion of the board (see Holcomb's decision under Section 4497, Revised reference to the other subjects included in our course of study—notably, the subjects of United States history begun in the 7A grade, and physology taught in the eighth year, and grammar begun in the fifth year. The same thing is true of geography, and, in fact, in a higher or lower degree, of all the subjects studied in our schools.

The board has, in fact, used just this discretion in reference to the German, as will readily be seen by referring to Section 47, p. 51, of the Manual. It says: "Instruction in the German language shall be given in the first, second. third, fourth, sixth, seventh, minth, eleventh twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, seventeenth twentieth, twenty-second, twenty-fourth, twenty lifth, twenty-sixth, and twenty-eighth districts and in the high-schools." The board has decided that the branch shall be commenced in the second year of the school work, showing thereby that the board was competent to name any other time which it should, for any reason, think better than the one it did name. It is just as competent decide upon the lifth or the sixth year as it is upon the second—this matter being left entirely to the discretion of the board by the statute About \$6,800 is expended for German instruction below the sixth year of the school work; about \$3,500 in grades six, seven and eight, and in the high-schools. Under the proposition under consideration the pupils who study German could be gathered into three buildings. viz.; No. 6, and the two high-schools (and an-

Evenunder the present arrangement, all pupils who stirtly German in sixth, seventh and eighth years, are now gathered in these same buildings, so that it would not work any greater hardship in this respect than it now does in those grades. It would simply prevent pupils from studying German until they reach the sixth year; and this would be a saving, as will be seen, of \$6,800.

Up to 18.5 the English-speaking pupils began the study of German in the sixth year. [See Superintendent's Report, 1883-4, pp. 27 and 28.]

We find, also, that in 1869 German was taught in three buildings 1889 in three buildings. in three buildings; 1883, in sixteen buildings; 1886. In eighteen buildings, and in 1888, in twenty buildings—the board having from time to time exercised the right to confine the teaching of German to such buildings as they, in their

These amendments are offered in the interest of economy, and, after due consideration, I be-lieve for the best interest of the schools. I recognize the fact that there are more Germans in this city than of any other nationality than our own; and many of these are among our best and most enterprising citizens. But they cannot exseet, nor do they expect, our people to pay out, in the present condition of our treasury, so large an amount as has been paid for this particular branch of study, when it can be demonstrated of money. We find from statistics I have with me that 617 scholars commence German in the second year, and they gradually fall of each year until they reach the High-school, where there are but thirty-eight who enter that school studying German; therefore, 575 out of 617 must have studied that language but a short time. Practically, then, we are expending all this money to teach German to thirty-eight pupils, this being the number who study it long enough to secure its advantages. The amendments I offer do not at all conflict with the statute. nor do they propose to do away with the teaching of German in our public-schools; but they do confine it, with other special studies, to the appropriate higher grudes. In view of these facts, I think our duty in this matter is very

Mr. Haughey closed his remarks with the following significant compilation from the reports of the superintendent of the public schools of this city, going over a series of years. The figures show that the largest number of pupils taking instruction in German were in the lower grades, and that the number decreased from year to year as the pupils advanced, until but a small percentage remained at the close:

No. of German Pupils Enrolled.			R
Grade.	Years 1882-1883.	300	
Second	***************************************	665	P
	***************************************	600	
	***************************************	426	ď
Fifth	***************************************	338	E
Sixth	***************************************	214	
Seventh	***************************************	142	E
Lightly		72	
***************************************	***************************************		
Contract of the	Years 1883-1884.		
Second		728	
Third		719	100
Fourth	***************************************	475	
Fifth	***************************************	358	
Sixth		179	
Seventh	***************************************	142	li,
Eighth	***************************************	90	ı
0886550000	Years 1884-1885.	100	
Second		663	ΚÍ
Third	***************************************	710	
Faueth	***************************************	481	
Fifth	***************************************	349	li i
Givth		180	а
Corneth	***************************************	99	10
Wiedstle	***************************************		н
Enguen		82	В
	Years 1885-1886.		E
Becond	***************************************	637	III.
Third	***********	707	li:
Fourth	*******	581	E
PMM	************	360	B
BIXID	***********	141	2
Seventh	***************************************	144	H
Eighth	**************************	72	п
	Years 1886-1887.	11 7	F
Second	16415 1880-1887.	787	
		700	I
Water Con.	***************************************	DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	10
Porter la	***************************************	518	
Pilli	*******************************	467	8

Years 1887-1888. Seventh..... Years 1888-1889.

 Sixth
 197

 Seventh
 126

 Eighth
 48

The matter coming to a vote, the resolu-tion carried by a vote of five to four, those voting in the affirmative being Messrs. Conner, Galvin, Garver, Greenstreet and Haughey; those in the negative, Messrs. Baker, Leeper, Vennegut and Williams.

Meeting of Germans Called. A meeting of German citizens has been called, on invitations sent out yesterday, for 10 o'clock to-morrow morning at Mænnerchor Hall, to take action in regard to the School Board's action on Friday night in eliminating instruction in German from the lower grades of the city schools. It is expected that over fifty will be present. Yesterday afternoon Clemmens Vonnegut sent a letter to every member of the school board, in which he stated that the action named was a clear violation of law. He also said that the action taken would end in expensive litigation.

SUNDAY REST BY LAW.

An Elder Tells How the Breckinridge Bill Wa Kept in the Committee Having Charge of It.

Yesterday was the Sabbath of the Seventhday Adventists, and the usual programme of everyday work was laid aside by the Indiana State meeting of that sect, now in session here at the church on Central avenue, the day being taken up with Sabbath-school work and preaching. The Sunby Elder J. M. Rees, of Kokomo; at 10:45 A M. Elder Durland preached from the text: "Lo, I stand at the door and knock," and at 2:30 P. M., Elder O. A. Olsen preached from Romans, viii, 1, the sermon being followed by a social meeting.

Last evening Elder Corliss spoke on "Religious Liberty," his remarks relating almost entirely to the work done by himself and other Seventh-day Adventists in Washington against the Breckinridge bill, a measure of the National Reform Association, to compel, by law, the observance of Sunday. He said he found it necessary to arouse the people of Washington in this bill, which was made to apply only to the people of that District as an entering wedge for the Nation. The bill was so disguised that the measure was made to appear to be for establishing a civil and not a religious observance of the day. The speaker and the gentleman with him flooded Washington with literature on the subject, wrote mimeograph letters to the 200 newspaper correspondents in that city, sent out 800 postal-cards to the residents of Washington, informing them that on the 28th of January a meeting would be held in the rink for a discussion of the question. The meeting was held and presided over by General Birney, a son of that Birney who was a candidate for the presidency on the Abolition ticket. Speeches were made on both sides of the question, but the opposition to the legislative enactment of the Breckinridge bill into a law was almost unanimous. He detailed the work before the House committee to which the blll was referred, both sides being allowed to speak before the committee, Rev. Dr. Crafts, Dr. Elliott and others favoring the bill and Elder Corliss and his co-laborer opposing it as unjust and unnecessary. "Dr. Crafts," said the Elder. "represented that everybody was for the law except a poor despised handful of Seventh-

Adventists. Dr. Crafts said that President Harrison wanted it. I took this letter I show you from President Harrison from my pocket-book and handed it to the committee, this letter in which he declared that he was not in favor of any religious legislation whatever. The chairman took the letter, read it, smiled, and it went from one to another member of the committee. Dr. Crafts then said that Cardinal Gibbons had indorsed the proposed law and that the whole Catholic Church was for it. I happened to have a letter from Cardinal Gibbons, written to me by his chancellor. Rev. P. J. Donahue, which was in opposition to religious legislation, and I handed that over to the committee. Dr. Crafts had said that the Knights of Labor of the District all wanted it, but the master workman of the assembly, representing thirty or more organizations, was there to say that they did not want a Sunday-rest law got in that way; that they could get what they wanted through their organizations. Elder Jones, of the National Sentinel, spoke, making a most eloquent eech, and I spoke. And the National Reformers were overthrown. The members of the committee came and congratulated us, and the other side acknowledged de-

us, and the other side acknowledged defeat before the committee, but they hope to triumph some other time.

"We stopped the work for the present," said the Elder in conclusion, "but it will come up again. There is the Blair bill, and if its supporters can force the Breckinridge Sunday-rest bill out of the committee they will do it. These people who want Sunday rest by law are bound to have men who will give them a Sunday-rest day by the laws of the United States, and when that comes we will be getting very near to a union of church and state. There will be persecution for religious opinion to result from it."

The programme of the meeting for to-day will be as follows: Nine A. M., discussion on health and temperance; 40:30 A. M., church government; 2:20 P. M., Sunday-school work; 4 P. M., home and foreign missions; 7:30 P.

M., preaching.

Services and Meetings. The Rev. D. R. Lucas, at the Central Christian Church to-night, will preach to young men and women. Dr. Edwin R. Lewis will read a paper before the Indianapolis Literary Club to-mor-

row night on "Foods and Poison." Dr. Cleveland will preach at the Meridian-street M. E. Church this morning on 'Some Phases of the Labor Question.' Oak Hill M. E. Church will be dedicated this morning. Rev. Sampson Tincher. D. D., P. E., will preach the dedication sermon. Rev. John P. Hale, pastor of Kenwood Evangelical Church, Chicago, wili preach at the First Presbyterian Church this even-

Rev. Dr. Tevis, of Seventh-street M. E. church, will preach this morning on "Courage, the Element of Success in the Battles

The Missionary Society of the Sixth Presbyterian Church will meet Wednesday afternoon, at Mrs. Anna Hunt's, 366 South Al-

Services in memory of the late Mrs. S. P. Shortridge will be held to-day, at 3 P. M., at the Third Christian Church by the Ladies' Auxiliary Missionary Society.

T. C. Horton and George S. Fisher, Y. M. C. A. workers, will address a meeting for men only to-day, at 4 P. M., in Y. M. C. A. Hall. These gentlemen are with those who have been holding a missionary conference here, which is to close to-morrow evening. This evening addresses will be made by the visitors, both at the Meridian-street Methodist and Tabernacle Presbyterian

"The Judean Ministry" will be the subject of R. V. Hunter's sermon to-night. It will be illustrated with the stereopticou recently purchased by the Seventh Presbyterian Church. "Christ Raising the Daughter of Jairus," by Max: the same by Keller;
"Healing the Impotent Man," by Dore;
"The Pool of Bethesda;" and "Christ and descriptive analyses of the principal num-St. John," by Scheffer, will be among the pictures used. The doors will close at 7:30.

Church Entertainments. The Crown Hill Lyceum will give its first entertainment at the Pirst Baptist Church next Wednesday evening in the new chapel. Mr. Harry Porter will take the leading part in the programme, that of Mr. Pop-kins. The costumes worn will be queer

and quaint. The Christomathean Society will give a nusical and social at the Central Christian Church next Tuesday evening. Miss May Johnson, Miss Roberta Weddle, Miss Min-nie Diener, Mr. Will Wocher and other good musicians will take part in the pro-196 | gramme.

EVIDENCE AGAINST ASZMAN

The Murderer Thinks the State Gave Al Testimony It Had at the First Trial.

Prosecutor Mitchell Says Otherwise and Counts on Another Death Sentence-Suit of an Aged Woman-Other Matters in Court.

Edward Aszman's new trial was set yesterday for May 20. Two months ago the Journal published the discovery of much new evidence that may prove to be of advantage to the State in this its second prosecution. Prosecuting Attorney Mitcheli has the name of a man who was but a few feet from Aszman when the crime was committed, but the man refused to tell his story or even disclose his identity before the first trial, because he feared he would get himself into trouble. One of the Michigan City papers, during Asaman's confinement in prison, printed what purported to be an interview with him, in which he was asked if he thought the prosecution would introduce new evidence against him.

"I have heard all that talk," he replied. There is nothing in it. If they have new evidence against me, why did they not introduce it at the first trial. I know that the Indianapolis papers have talked of some unknown who would be introduced against me in a new trial. Since I came up here I received a postal card, anonymously signed, which made the same assertion. But what good will new evidence dof Did I not plead guilty in the start, and do I not yet say that I committed the deed?" "But it is said that the man who propos to give new evidence was afraid to testify

"Why should be fear?" replied Mr. Aszman. "As I said before, I pleaded guilty and that settled it. It's all a lie. There is no new evidence. No one was about when the girl met her fate. I tried to find some one to assist her, but I was so weak from loss of blood that I could not walk. I made several efforts to get up, but always fell down. I was only willing at the time to have some one come to us. It is all bosh."
"Well, I'll show him whether it is all bosh or not," said Prosecuting Attorney Mitchell to a Journal reporter yesterday. "I should have used the evidence spoken of in the first trial if I had known it at the time, but it was not until after Aszman was sentenced that the man who says he saw the murder committed came to see me. That man's testimony alone will convict the prisoner of murder in the first degree, for what he saw will leave no doubt in a fair jury's mind that Aszman deliberately planned the murder, and that he was in his right mind when he

butchered Bertha Elff. "But what do you think was his object in talking as he did to a Michigan City reporter!" he was asked. "If you knew Dr. Harrison, the editor of that paper, as I do you would not ask that question. He has no love for me after his experiences as president of the trustees of the State benevolent institutions. I think I can show him and Mr. Aszman that I am not dealing in 'bosh.'"

Before Mayor Sullivan. Mayor Sullivan fined William Lester \$10 with costs, yesterday, and sent him to the work-house for thirty days for drawing a revolver on a policeman. Edward Bryant, charged with burglary at the house of D. H. Wise, No. 125 Hoyt avenue, and Charles Muller, charged with stealing \$10 from George Linwood, No. 298 Peru street, waived a preliminary hearing f d were bound over to the grand jury.

The Complaint of an Aged Woman. Sophia B. Wood filed a suit in the Superior Court yesterday against W. T. Brown to have a deed of conveyance set aside, claiming that it had been secured through fraud. She is ninety years old, and charges that Mr. Brown took advantage of her old age and induced her to sell him \$1,500 worth of property on Thomas street for \$400. Mr. Brown strongly denies the charge, however, and asserts that he can show wherein Mrs. Wood voluntarily consented to the transaction.

They Ask for a Receiver. The Alms & Depke Company, of Cincinnati, entered suit in the federal court vesterday, against Frank Roth, of Shelbyville, to recover \$3,000 alleged to be due from defendant for dry goods purchased. A bill was also filed asking for a restraining order preventing Roth from disposing of the goods, and the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the stock; also, that a transfer by Roth to his wife of the property be decreed fraudulent and void.

Judge Howland ordered the Board of Children's Guardians, yesterday, to return Myrtle Cotterell and the infant Wallace to Martha Wallace, No. 134 Yandes street. William Klies, who has a saloon at No. 855 Virginia avenue, pleaded guilty

before Judge Irvin, yesterday, to selling liquor on Sunday. He was fined \$25, with The case against Ferdinand Schneider. sherift of Dubois county, was dismissed in

the federal court yesterday. Schneider was charged with opening a letter addressed to Charles Muller, a prisoner in his care. John S. Sprnance and James S. Birkhead have sued Frank E. Jennings, Norval W. Ferguson and David A. Stewart, to recover on an unsatisfied judgment for \$239.30. They also ask for the appointment of a re-ceiver, as the defendants are doing business together as a firm.

William V. Rooker brought suit yesterday morning in the Superior Court against Lizzie R. Coby and John T. Pressly, asking that an order for an execution on the defendants' property be issued. Rooker claims they owe him \$215.78 on an unpaid judgment, which he secured in court on the foreclosure of a chattel mortgage.

The case in the federal court of David Armstrong. receiver of the Fidelity Na-tional Bank, of Cincinnati, against James A. Shaw and Mattie J. Shaw, of this city, was dismissed yesterday, plaintiff paying the costs. The suit was on a promissory note for \$67.95, and was to recover that amount, with interest from March 19, 1887, at 8 per cent.

NOTES OF THE MAY FESTIVAL.

After Monday evening no one will be admitted to the rehearsals except active members of the chorns and holders of season tickets. This rule will be strictly carried out, as the door-keeper will have absolute instructions to that effect.

The rehearsal next Monday evening will be held at the First Baptist Church, but Friday and Saturday evenings it will be held in Tomlinson Hall. The stage will be up and chairs arranged so that the proper seatings may be done Friday evening. On account of the difficulty of engaging the desired artists in this city, it has been

decided to employ a few Cincinnati musicians to angment the orchestra. They will be on hand for the Friday evening rehearsal, and will be of material assistance to the chorus in the difficult passages. The general sale of season tickets, withont premium, will open to-morrow, at 9 A. M., at No. 1 East Washington street, Big Four ticket office, and continue until Thursday morning, when the sale of single seats for any performance will begin, and con-

bers, is now on sale at all the book and music stores, Big Four ticket office, and the association office, No. 64 East Market street. Reports from the surrounding towns indicate a very large attendance at the festival. Special parties are being made up from Lebanon, Crawfordsville, Shelbyville, La-

Porte and many other points, and the gen-eral feeling is one of great enthusiasm among the musical people all over the The rapid progress of the May festival chorus towards the mastery of the works to be rendered next week continues to excite surprise and congratulation on the part of all who have heard the singers. A prominent New York musician who was present at the Friday evening rehearsal,

said that "for volume of power and accuracy of intonation the chorus rivaled the large choruses of the Handel-Haydn Society of Boston and the Oratorio Society of New York." The chorus still lacks somewhat in expression and delicacy of coloring, which will be remedied in the four final rehearsals that are yet to come.

THE ART EXHIBIT.

Great Interest Shown in the Pictures by Children and the Young People of Schools.

Yesterday closed the first week of the art exhibit, and the association, while not entirely elated, recognize the happy fact that the attendance has been somewhat larger than during the first week of last year. The excellence of the present exhibit is acknowledged by all who have a knowledge of art matters, and interest increases as the days go by. Quite a number of the pupils of the Classical School were present yesterday and had an agreeable time. Many children came in during the day. Among these was an eleven-year-old newsboy, who came at 11 o'clock, and remained until 3, with catalogue in hand, thoroughly studying the pictures. A majority of the boys who came, fully two-thirds, express a preference for the picture of "Christ walking on the Water," while the girls do not concentrate upon any one subject. The electric-lights, as now arranged, show the pictures to the best advantage, and those who come at night will see the beauties of art under as good circumstances as they need desire. The membership of the Art Association is increasing. Last year it was 140, it is now 225, and new members are being added daily. It is intended to re-quire an initiation fee after the membership

Among the many paintings that attract attention are four from the brush of Walter Shirlaw of New York. The largest of these, "The Gossips," No. 72, is held at \$1,500. The scene is laid in the old Dutch town of Dort, and was painted during Mr. Shirlaw's last sojourn abroad. Seven Holland women are clustered about an old pump listening to the latest town scandal. No. 73, "The Gooseherd," is another from the same master hand. This is a pastoral Idyl, a breath wafted across the sea from Surrey, England. The third, No. 74, "Un-der the Corn-stack," is purely American, and the old old, story is being told under corn that might have been grown in Indiana. The last and smallest of the four is No. 75, "Cornered," which might serve as an illus-tration of a corner in wheat. Mr. Shirlaw, while a Scotchman by birth, is thoroughly an American in all except art. There he is cosmopolitan, and nine years of study and travel abroad have added to the breadth and beauty of his art.

Mr. Frank E. Scott is in the city for a few days, and spent an hour or so at the exhibit yesterday. At the close of the exhibit he will take his collection of pictures on exhibition here to Chicago and then go abroad for the summer. On Tuesday morning Miss Edgar will talk on "the painters of the Barbizon school and their influence on the painters of to-day.

STOPPED BY AN INJUNCTION.

Citizens' Street-Rrilroad Company Cannot Get Into Jackson Place Until the Courts Say So.

The Citizens' Street-railroad Company is undecided as to what route to adopt for its electric-car line in the vicinity of the Union Station. A loop of some sort will be necessary, and one of two courses must be chosen. Either the line must turn west from Illinois street on Maryland or Georgia, and thence go around

Tennessee to Louisiana and back to Illinois street, or it must leave the last-named street at Jackson place, go east to McCrea street, thence north to Georgia and over to Illinois again. Because the latter route would bring the cars nearer the main entrance of the Union Station, it is not improbable that it will eventually be selected, if the courts do not interfere. A rumor got abroad yesterday afternoon

that the company would have a force of men on hand at the Illinois-street side of Jackson place at midnight, with instructions to tear up the asphalt pavement, preparatory to laying temporary tracks. Street Commissioner De Ruiter was notified late in the day and he at once made preparation to stop the work. He determined to resort only to the means afforded him by his authority as a city officer. which included police powers, but he decided not to vield even if force was necessary, for, he held, a violation of his orders respect to the streets city would be a violation of law. Before the street-car company can lay its lines on a street it must first make application at the city clerk's office, and the latter official at once notifies the street commissioner, who then makes a general survey of the locality in which it is proposed to lay the tracks, and ascertain whether the work can be made without interfering with the interests of other parties. The street commissioner then reports to the Council, and upon its action the work can begin. These details were not attended to by the company, Street Commissioner De Ruiter claimed, and he was given the assistance of a detail of Metropolitan police officers to help him in

enforcing his orders.

But the Union Railway Company, which strongly opposes the proposed line entering Jackson place, took steps early in the evening which will settle the matter until to-morrow, at least. At 8 o'clock Daniel F. Whitcomb, superintendent of the Union Railway Company, secured a temporary injunction against President Shaffer, of the a reet-car company, restraining him from taking any steps until the case can be heard in court. A hearing will be granted early this week.

Sickness and Deaths in the City. Contagious diseases are on the increase in the city. There are now ten cases of diphtheria, eleven of measles and twentyeight of scarlatina are recorded. During the past week there were forty-seven births and twenty-five deaths in the city. The City Board of Health completed its mortality report for April yesterday. It shows a total of 181 deaths-fifty-three male and seventy-eight female. Thirty of those who died were under one year of age, seven between teventy and eighty, four between eighty and ninety, two between ninety and one hundred, and one case was reported where the age was said to be more than one hundred years.

Funeral of Dr. Brown.

The casket containing the remains of Dr. R. T. Brown will be open at the family residence, No. 13 Central avenue, from 3 to 5 P. M. to-day, and from 9 to 10 A. M. tomorrow. The friends who desire to take a look at the face of the departed are requested to call at these hours, as the cas-ket will not be opened at the funeral, which occurs at 10:30 A. M. to-morrow. The Tip-pecanoe Club will attend the funeral, and its members are requested to meet at Flanner & Buchanan's, on North Illinois street, at 9 o'clock Monday morning.

German Carpenters' Union. The German Carpenters' Union held a

meeting last evening and re-elected the following officers: President, Joseph Hoch: treasurer, William Lindemann; preceptor, John Wagner; trustee, Herman Meyer. Reports were received from the various committees, all being of a favorable nature and showing that there were very few members

Local News Notes. The governors of the Board of Trade will

meet in regular session to-morrow night. The Plainfield Reform School's mainte-nance for April, amounting to \$5,300, was paid yesterday by the State Auditor. The Indiana Physio-Medical Association

will be in session Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, at College Hall, No. 2812 Indiana The fire alarm at 7 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the burning of a wood-shed in the rear of a tenement at the corner of New York and Tennessee streets. Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Edgar Ireland and H. May Herrell. Henry W. F. Meyer and Emma C. E. Schraeder, Frank Walter and Maggie Wil-

BOSS COY IN THE SADDLE

He Asserts His Influence in Defiance of Advice, Persuasion and Appeal.

Sterling R. Holt, the Ballot-Box Chopper, Nominsted by Him for Chairman of the Democratic Committee-A Coy Campaign.

THE GANG IN CONTROL

Boss Coy and Hatchet Holt Will Conduct the Democratic County Campaign. "No. Sim, I wouldn't do that; it will hurt our ticket."

"Let it hurt, Tom, for all I care." "Well. but-" "There's no well about it. I am going to

make that nomination myself. That is what I said, and I mean it." This bit of interesting dialogue was overheard by a Journal reporter as he walked

into Judge Taylor's court-room, yesterday afternoon, a few minntes before the Democratic county central committee was called to order for the election of a permanent chairman. Two weeks ago self-named candidates for that position were so numerous that it was thought, when the committee was called to-gether, there would be no one to vote. But the race after while was limited to Sterling R. Holt and Simeon Coy. The latter was told that his leadership would not be good policy, but he insisted that the chairmanship was just the thing he wanted. He was so unwilling to listen to argument or persuasion that some of the associate bosses took another course, and yesterday, when the committeemen came together, every-

thing was "fixed" for Holt. The little boss, so ing no hope of even getting a complimentary vote, concluded the next best thing for him to do would be to nominate his opponent, whose election would go through according to the cut-and-dried programme. Again his associates sought to keep him quiet, but still Coy regart's bland way of putting argument failed, and when the meeting was called to order Coy was first on the floor. Mr. Holt's nomination being promptly seconded by one of the little boss's lieutenants, the committee had nothing else to do but to elect him and it did it with a unanimous

"Well, that's off my hands," said Mr. Coy to the reporter as he took a seat by him. "Yes, but where are you in all this?" asked the latter. "Where am I?" he replied; "why, isn't there an executive committee to be selected

Mr. Holt was not present, nor could he be ound to make the usual Democratic speech of thanks and promises of party fealty and success. While men were sent out searching for him the selection of a permanent secretary was made. The anti-Coyites nominated John Reardon, but the little boss got in his work with his usual activity and pulled Arthur V. Brown safely through the voting. With Brown's selection the work of the committee was concluded, but Mr. Holt had not yet arrived, and the retiring chairman, Mr. Taggart, called for volunteer speakers. Capt. Eli F. Ritter was seated in the rear of the hall, and was asked to speak. "I came here to listen and not to talk," he said. "I wanted to look in on your committee and see how you are preparing for the coming cam-paign. I wish you would take my advice in regard to some matters, but I know you won't, and so I feel that I accomplish but little by talking to you.

"Well, sit down then," shouted a huskyroiced committeeman from across the room and the Captain took his advice without even thanking the committee for its cordial reception of him. John Keeling, who is always on hand with his memorized speech was given an opportunity to deliver a part of it. Among other things he predicted success for the Democratic party from the most trivial office in Marion county to the election of Cleveland in 1892. James B. Curtiss was also called out, but his remarks were cut short by the appearance of Mr. Holt. He was applauded as he took his seat, and in a few words he urged the members to work urgently and patiently for a victory from the first office to the last. The committee then adjourned.

SELECTING A UNIFORM.

Coy and Backus Try the Hendricks Club Style, and Settle the Question.

Citizen Coy and candidate Backus loomed up big as the monument at the meeting of the Hendricks Club last night. Each tried on sample coats, brought up to give the "faithful" an idea of how gorgeous they are to be in future Democratic parades. When all eyes had feasted for a few moments on the Apollo-like forms of the two above-mentioned members clad in the samples, and incimistakable murmur of approbation. "That settles it." was the general comment, and the vote on the question evidenced the influence Messrs. Coy and Backus had silently exerted. "Yes, that does settle it," said Colonel Maynard, who proceeded to protest hard against the style of uniform favored by everybody else. The Colonel wanted something else "Yes," commented a member, sotto voce; "if we give him what he wants he will go back on himself and change his opinion, just for the sake of kicking. He kicks on The uniform decided upon is a light-col

everything." ored single-breasted coat of medium weight fastened at the throat and reaching close to the knee, with black silk loops across the front. Light-colored cashmere plug hats will surmount this elegance, and the club will wear white gloves and carry capes. This is the style of uniform reported by the committee, with the single exception of the cape with the red lining. It was decided that the club might be accused of anarchistic tendencies if the red-lined cape was allowed to stand, and so it had to go. It was generally thought that the members could display all the red they wanted in painting the various places to be visited. Another thing suggested by a long-headed member had some effect on the cape question, and that was that it would be advisable to secure a better quality of cloth by sacrificing the cape than to take a poorer quality with that ornamental attachment. The uniforms are to be ready by the time the Hendricks monument is unveiled, and in the meantime the great public will wait patiently and expectantly for the first appearance of the club in its gorgeousness.

FIXED FOR ANOTHER YEAR.

The Bituminous Operators and Miners Come to an Agreement Regarding Wages.

Col. S. N. Yeomans, president of the Bi tuminous Coal Operators' Association of Indiana, arrived here last night from Terre Haute well satisfied with the result of the conference between the operators and miners. "We arrived at an amicable understanding and arranged our scale for another year without any friction whatever," said the Colonel to a Journal reporter last evening. "The scale adopted grants the miners an advance over last year's wages, and makes the price from May 1, 1890, to May 1, 1891, for mining with picks, 70 cents, and 5212 cents for mining with machines. This places the pick-mining of Indiana on the same basis as that of the Ohio operators. Until last year the latter had the advantage over the bituminous operators of this State, of having their coal mined at from five to seven and a half cents less than the Indiana men paid, while the difference in Ohio's favor in block coal was from 20 to 25 cents."

"A year ago," continued the Colonel, "the bituminous coal operators of Indiana withdrew from the Indiana Coal Operators' Association, in which organization was combined both the bituminous and block coal industries of the State. This association had been in organization four years, and the cause of the withdrawal was the difference existing in the scale-price paid by the block-coal operators and that paid by the bituminous operators and that paid by the ortumi-nous operators, the former claiming that the 15 cents which they paid more than the latter was too great a difference. As a re-sult of the dissolution of the orig-inal association, the bituminous oper-

a separate organization and settled the mining scale from May 1. 1889, to May 1, 1890. This year there was an effort made on the part of both miners and operators to bring about a joint con-vention between the operators and miners of Illinois and those of Indiana. In fur-therance of this effort the Bituminous Coal Operators' Association of Indi-Coal Operators' Association of Indiana adjourned their meeting at Terre Haute last Monday and, accepting the hospitality of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company, visited Chicago to consummate, if possible, this conference and arrange an interstate scale between the two States, they being competitive. The Indiana operators and miners remained in Chicago from Wednesday until Friday morning, willing, on their part, to co-operate in bringing about this conference, but the difficulty in successfully effecting it lay in the fact that while the miners of the entire State of Illinois were represented there only the operators of northern and central parts of that State were on hand, These operators not being supported in this movement by those of southern Illinois, it was decided by all that a joint convention to settle on an interstate scale

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN, Local Forecasts.

Indiana men therefore returned to Terre

Haute Friday afternoon, and resumed

their deliberations, with the satisfactory

accomplish

result stated above."

nothing.

For Indianapolis and Vicinity-For the

twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M., May 4-Occasional light rain during the night, followed by cooler, fair weather. GENERAL INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, May ? Q P. M.-Forecast

till 8 P. M. Sunday: For Indiana-Threat g weather and rain: local storms; variab. winds; cooler. For Ohio-Cooler; variable winds and rain, with occasional local storms. For Himois-Cooler; variable winds and

rains, with local storms. For Lower Michigan-Cooler; threatening weather and rain; northeasterly winds. For Minnesota-Fair; easterly winds, becoming variable; warmer Monday morning. For North and South Dakota—Rain or snow, followed by fair Sunday evening: nds becoming southeasterly; warmer Monday morning.

For Wisconsin-Rain in eastern portion: northeasterly, shifting to southeasterly winds; warmer Monday morning. SPECIAL BULLETIN.

The storm that developed on the afternoon of the 1st in the extreme northwest and moved yesterday and to-day to the lake regions, gaining considerable intensity, has merged into an extensive low area, extending from Indiana to Texas and Colorado. High northerly winds have been reported during the day on Lake Michigan and in the upper Mississippi valley. Exceedingly heavy rains have occurred in Alabama and Mississippi; heavy rains have also occurred on the south Atlantic coast; rains and thunder storms have been reported in the lower lake region, and snows have fallen in the vicinity of Lake Superior. A decided fall in temperature has occurred from Lake Michigan westward, amounting to 30° from Wisconsin to Dakota.

Observations at Indianapolis,

INDIANAPOLIS, May 3. Nme. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Pre 7 A.M. 29.89 60 78 Seast Clendy. 7 P.M. 29.77 64 82 East Cloudy. Maximum thermometer, 65; minimum thermometer, 57.

The following is a comparative statement of

the condition of temperature and precipitation on May 3, 1890: Departure from mean.... Excess or deficiency since May 1... Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1... *3.50 *10.47

General Weather Conditions.

SATURDAY, May 3, 7 P. M. Pressure.-A high area, moving eastward, is central, with low temperature, from Lake Superior northward; from Lake Michigan and the lower lakes south and westward, the pressure is low.

TEMPERATURE.—Very low temperature prevailed from Lake Superior westward and to-night a narrow, cold current extends southward over Lake Michigan. Marquette reports 28°, Chicago, 38°; 70° and above is reported from Colorado, Kansas, Missouri and central Illinois southward; 60° and above from Nebraska, Iowa, central Indiana and the lower lakes southward; 400 and and below from north Dakota, Manitoba eastern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin from the south shore of Lake Michigan and northern Michigan northward.

PRECIPITATION. - Snow fell in North Dakota and near Lake Superior; rains from Lake Michigan and the lower lakes south-

ward to the gulf.

Remarkable Cold Wave. CHICAGO, May 3.—There was a very sudden drop in the temperature here to-day. The day opened bright and balmy, but at about 11 o'clock clouds came scurrying across the sky, driven by a north wind, and inside of fifteen minutes the temperature had fallen as many degrees. According to the signal-service thermometer the drop was from 74 to 42 degrees, or a total of 32 degrees inside of an hour.

Question of Canceled Stamps. Dr. Jasper N. Clough was arrested Friday night by Deputy Marshal Conway, at New Richmond, on a complaint of the postmaster there, and brought here yesterday. He is charged with using canceled postage stamps on letters he mailed. He furnished

Catering to a Trade. New York Weekly.

bond and was released.

First Paris Artist-Vy you put zat salt in ze paint? Second Artist-Eet is for a marine picture. I make ze paint salt; zen when ze Americans put zair fingers on ze water and afterwards put zair fingers to zair lips zay say "Eet is wonderful! Ve almost taste ze sait

of ze ocean." Zen zay buy. Terrors That Paupers Never Know.

Chicago Mail The haunting fear of the rich is that some day they may become destitute. This impells many of them to pentriousness and makes them in effect suffer all the pangs of poverty; so that though they are rich they are poor, and with millions at command they dare not expend them to secure the comforts of life.

Particularly Democratic Bonds.

The bondsmen of Mr. Noland have as yet failed to make up the amount of his defalcation. Ten thousand dollars is still needed to make good the deficit. It be-hooves any man not to go on the bond of even his most intimate friend unless he is prepared to pay the penalty of that friend's defalcation.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-PIANO AND PLUSH PARLOR suite, very cheap. 255 Howard st. CHOICE FARMING LANDS for sale or exchange for stock of goods or fity property. UNION BANKING COMPANY. Aberdeen, South Dakota. \$2500 CASH AND \$40 A MONTH WILL buy one of the nicest homes on the North Side; house will rent for \$50 per month. Address HOUSE, care of Journal. LOR SALE-THE CELEBRATED GREENCAS-T the Mineral Springs; one-fourth of a mile from the town; good brick house; 45 acres of beautiful grove; price low. DAVID S. MCKERNAN, 95 East Washington st.

ICE FOR SALE—The Rome City Ice Company has several thousand tons of pure lake ice; will sell in bulk in the house at \$2 per ton. Address ISAAC THALMAN, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Must be posted in stock and material. To right man
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COMPANY, Lincoln, Nebraska. WANTED-ACTIVE, EXPERIENCED LIFE insurance solicitors, for one of the oldest and most popular companies; commission and salary: Indiana is your field and NOW is your opportunity. Address in person or by letter, GEO. A. WEBSTER, State Agent, 68 East Market st.

WANTED-A NEW YORK FIRM, DEALING extensively in yarns and embroidery materials, requires an active and experienced salesman for the State of Indiana, to sell these goods on commission; full knowledge of the articles is essential. Address, with reference, P. O. Box 454, New York city. WANTED-AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN OR or woman in every township and town in Indiana, to sell the Laughlin Fountain Pen; strictly firstclass; agents coining money; will furnish sample for half-price; the most liberal discounts. Write for sam-ple and terms. Address J. W. WEEKS, State Agent, Richmond, Ind. WANTED-COMPETENT MAN FOR INDINA-

and furnish \$2,000 cash security; money secured and \$125 per month salary guaranteed from the start; best of references given and required; state age, experience and when you can begin. Address K 99, Indianapolis Journal. A GENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE TO SELL the Improved Eclipse Shirt-Bosom Stretcher and Ironing-Board; agents sell 25 to 40 per day; several have sold 1,000 to 3,000 in one county; our new and novel plan is a perfect success; send for new illustrated circular; inclose stamp or 50c for sample. ECLIPSE M'F'G CO., Chillicothe, O.

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A GENTS should write for illustrated circular and a terms for two weeks trial of Missouri Washer. Vashes dirtiest clothes clean by hot steam without ubbing. Easily sold; profitable. J. WORTH, St. onto Mo. NNOUNCEMENT-THE ANNUAL STOCK A holders' meeting of the Citizens' Street Rail-road Company, of Indianapolis, will be held at their office in the Fair Block, Jackson Place, Indianapolis, Ind., Monday, May 12, 1890. A. A. ANDERSON STROLOGER-MRS. DR. ELLIS, 23 EAST

A Michigan st., tells by the planets ruling at birth the true history of life, what business you will be most fortunate in, where to go to be most healthy, happy and prosperous, gives information on all love and domestic affairs, of friends and enemies, lawsuits, inheritance, health, starting journeys. If sick or in trouble consult the Doctor at once. OST-NATURALIZATION PAPER-ON BAST Washington st., from East to Meridian, Saturday afternoon. Please leave at 40 North East and be rewarded. CHAS, RIDLINGER.

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